

DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTIONS FOR THE FORM R

PART I. FACILITY IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION

Section 1. Reporting Year

The year for which the form was submitted. This is not the year in which the form was filed but rather it is the calendar year (January 1 – December 31) during which the toxic chemical was, manufactured, processed and/or otherwise used and released or otherwise managed as a waste.

Section 2. Trade Secret Information

2.1:

Are you claiming the toxic chemical identified on page 2 trade secret?

Yes

This indicates that the identity of the toxic chemical has been claimed a trade secret. If the facility has indicated that the chemical name is a trade secret, the chemical name will not be released to the public.

No

This indicates that the identity of the chemical is not being claimed as a trade secret.

Section 3. Certification

Name and Official Title

The name and title of the owner, operator, or senior management official who is certifying that the information provided is true and complete and that the values reported are accurate based on reasonable estimates. This individual is the highest ranking official of the facility who possesses the knowledge to determine if the information being reported is accurate.

Signature

The signature of the individual who is certifying that the information being provided in the form is true and complete and that the values reported are accurate based on reasonable estimates.

Date Signed

The date that the senior management official signed the certification statement.

Section 4. Facility Identification

4.1:

Facility or Establishment Name

The name of the facility or establishment for which the form was submitted. For purposes of TRI a “facility” is generally considered to be all buildings and equipment owned or operated by a company on a single piece of property. The facility may be only one building in an industrial park or it may be a large complex covering many acres. At some larger facilities there may be several different businesses that are all run by the same company. These different businesses are referred to as “establishments.” Generally, a company will submit one Form R for the entire facility. A facility may choose, however, to submit a Form R for each establishment separately. The name in this section will either be the name used for the entire facility or the name of the specific establishment, depending on how the facility chooses to report.

Street

The street address for the physical location of the facility or establishment.

City/County/State/Zip Code

The city or county, state abbreviation, and zip code of where the facility or establishment is physically located.

TRI Facility ID number

The unique number assigned to each facility for purposes of the TRI program. Usually, only one number is assigned to each facility and the number is for the entire facility. One company may have multiple TRI Facility Identification (ID) numbers if they have multiple facilities. One facility with many establishments will usually have only one TRI Facility ID number. They will then use this number for all of their Form Rs even if they are submitting a Form R for different establishments with different names. In a few instances different establishments of the same facility will have different TRI Facility ID numbers.

Facility or Establishment Name or Mailing Address (if different from street address)

The name which the facility or establishment uses for receiving mail if the address used for mail is different than the street address previously listed. This may or may not be the same as the name listed in the previous Facility or Establishment Name box.

Mailing Address

The address the facility or establishment uses for receiving mail if the address used for mail is different than the street address previously listed.

City/County/State/ Zip Code

The city or county, state abbreviation, and zip code the facility or establishment uses to receive mail. This may or may not be the same as the information reported in the previous City/County/State/Zip Code box.

4.2:

This report contains information for:

Indicates whether the facility is choosing to report for the facility as a whole or for each establishment individually and if it is a Federal facility. Either box A or box B must be checked. Box C must be checked if the facility is a Federal facility.

A. An entire facility

Indicates that only one Form R was filed for this chemical for the entire facility.

B. Part of a facility

Indicates that the facility has chosen to report by establishment or groups of establishments. Therefore there may be other reports filed for this chemical by other establishments of the facility.

C. A Federal Facility

Indicates that the facility is a Federal facility. A Federal facility is a facility owned or operated by the Federal government. This includes facilities that are operated by contractors to the Federal government (i.e., a facility where the land is owned by the Federal government but a private company is under contract to run the facility's operations). The types of Federal facilities that report to TRI are broader than the types of private sector facilities that report to TRI (e.g., DOD military bases).

4.4:

Public Contact Name

The name of the individual who may be contacted by the general public with questions regarding the company and the information reported to TRI. This person may or may not be familiar with the information provided in the form but has been designated by the facility or establishment to handle public inquiries.

Telephone Number

The phone number to reach the person identified in the Public Contact Name box.

4.5:

SIC Code (a – f)

The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code or codes which best describes the activities conducted at the facility or establishment. SIC codes are 4 digit numbers used by the Bureau of Census as part of a system to categorize and track the types of business activities conducted in the United States. The first two digits of the code represent the major industry group (e.g., SIC code 25XX indicates Furniture and Fixtures) and the second two digits represent the specific subset of that group (e.g., 2511 indicates wood household furniture). EPA instructs facilities to enter their primary SIC code first. Many facilities do not report their primary SIC code first.

4.6:

Latitude

The series of numbers that identifies the exact physical location of the facility as a measure of the angular distance north from the earth's equator to the center of the facility.

Longitude

The series of numbers which identifies the exact physical location of the facility as a measure of the arc or portion of the earth's equator between the meridian of the center of the facility and the prime meridian.

4.7:

Dun & Bradstreet Number(s)

The number or numbers which have been assigned to the facility by Dun & Bradstreet. Dun & Bradstreet is a private financial tracking and accounting firm. Not all facilities will have Dun & Bradstreet numbers.

EPA Identification Number (RCRA ID Number)

The number assigned to the facility by EPA for purposes of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Not all facilities will have a RCRA ID number. A facility will

only have a RCRA ID number if it manages RCRA regulated hazardous waste. Some facilities may have more than one RCRA ID number.

Facility NPDES Permit Number

The permit number of a specific discharge to a water body under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) of the Clean Water Act (CWA). Not all facilities will have a NPDES permit number. A facility may have multiple NPDES permit numbers. The NPDES permit number may not pertain to the toxic chemical reported to TRI.

Underground Injection Well Code (UIC) ID Numbers

The unique number assigned to a specific underground injection well under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). A facility with multiple injection wells will have multiple UIC ID Numbers. If the facility does not have an underground injection well regulated by the SDWA, it will not have a UIC ID number.

Section 5. Parent Company Information

5.1:

Name of Parent Company

Name of the corporation or other business company that is the ultimate parent company, located in the United States, of the facility or establishment submitting the data. The parent company is the company that directly owns at least 50 percent of the voting stock of the reporting company. This does not include foreign parent companies.

NA

This indicates that the facility does not have a parent company.

5.2:

Parent Company's Dun & Bradstreet Number

The number which has been assigned to the parent company by Dun & Bradstreet. Dun & Bradstreet is a private financial tracking and accounting firm. Not all parent companies will have a Dun & Bradstreet number.

NA

This indicates that the facility or establishment's parent company does not have a Dun & Bradstreet number.

PART II. CHEMICAL-SPECIFIC INFORMATION

Section 1. Toxic Chemical Identity

1.1:

CAS Number

The Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) Number specific to that toxic chemical or mixture of chemicals (e.g., xylene mixed isomers). A given listed toxic chemical or mixture may be known by many names but it will have only one CAS number. For example, methyl ethyl ketone and 2-butanone are synonyms for the same toxic chemical and thus have only one CAS number (78-93-3). This space will be empty if a trade secret was claimed for the toxic chemical and information is provided in Section 1.3 or 2.1.

1.2:

Toxic Chemical Name

The official name of the toxic chemical, toxic chemical mixture, (e.g., xylene mixed isomers), or chemical category as it appears on the EPCRA Section 313 list. This space will be empty if a trade secret was claimed for the toxic chemical and information is provided in Section 1.3 or 2.1.

1.3:

Generic Chemical Name

The generic, structurally descriptive term used in place of the toxic chemical name when a trade secret was claimed for the toxic chemical. This space will be empty if information is provided in Sections 1.1 and 1.2, or 2.1.

Section 2. Mixture Component Identity

2.1:

Generic Chemical Name Provided by Supplier

The generic term used in place of the toxic chemical name when a trade secret was claimed for the toxic chemical by the supplier of the toxic chemical. This is generally used when the supplier of a chemical formulation wishes to keep the identity of a particular ingredient in the formulation a secret. It is only used when the supplier, not the reporting facility, is claiming the trade secret. If the reporting facility is claiming a trade secret for the toxic chemical, the generic name is provided in Section 1.3 and this space is left blank. This space will also be left blank if a trade secret is not being claimed for the toxic chemical.

Section 3. Activities and Uses of the Toxic Chemical at the Facility

3.1:

Manufacture

Indicates the toxic chemical was either produced or imported by the facility.

A. Produce

Indicates the toxic chemical was created by the facility. A toxic chemical is considered manufactured even if the toxic chemical is created unintentionally or exists only for a short period of time.

B. Import

Indicates the toxic chemical was imported into the Customs Territory of the United States by the facility. This includes the facility directly importing the toxic chemical or specifically requesting a broker or other party to obtain the toxic chemical from a foreign source. The Customs Territory of the United States includes the 50 States, Guam, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

C. For on-site use/processing

Indicates the toxic chemical was produced or imported by the facility and then further processed or otherwise used at the same facility. If this box is checked, at least one box in section 3.2 or section 3.3 will be checked.

D. For sale/distribution

Indicates the toxic chemical was produced or imported by the facility specifically to be sold or distributed to other outside facilities.

E. As a byproduct

Indicates the toxic chemical is produced coincidentally during the manufacture, process, or otherwise use of another chemical substance or mixture and, following its production, is separated from that other chemical substance or mixture. This includes toxic chemicals that may be created as the result of waste management.

F. As an impurity

Indicates the toxic chemical is produced coincidentally during the manufacture, process, or otherwise use of another chemical substance or mixture and is not separated out but remains in the mixture with the other chemical.

3.2:

Process

Indicates the toxic chemical is incorporated into a product which is sold or distributed to outside facilities.

A. As a reactant

Indicates the toxic chemical is used in chemical reactions to create another chemical substance or product that is then sold or otherwise distributed to other facilities. Some examples of reactants include feedstocks and intermediates.

B. As a formulation component

Indicates the toxic chemical is used as an ingredient in a product mixture to enhance performance of the product during its use, such as dyes in ink or solvents in paint.

C. As an article component

Indicates the toxic chemical becomes an integral part of an article distributed into commerce, such as copper in wire or resins in a plastic pen.

D. Repackaging

Indicates the toxic chemical has been received by the facility and subsequently prepared for distribution into commerce in a different form, state, or quantity than it was received, such as petroleum being transferred from a storage tank to tanker trucks.

3.3:

Otherwise Use

Indicates the toxic chemical is used on site and is generally not incorporated into a product for sale or distribution to outside facilities.

A. As a chemical processing aid

Indicates the toxic chemical is used to aid in the manufacture or synthesis of another chemical substance such that it comes into contact with the product during manufacture, but is not intended to remain with or become part of the final product or mixture. Some examples of chemical processing aids are catalysts and solution buffers.

B. As a manufacturing aid

Indicates the toxic chemical is used to aid in the manufacturing process but does not come into contact with the product during manufacture. Some examples include valve lubricants and refrigerants.

C. Ancillary or other use

Indicates the toxic chemical is used at the facility for purposes other than as a manufacturing aid or chemical processing aid, such as cleaners.

Section 4. Maximum Amount On Site

4.1:

The two digit code indicating a range for the maximum amount of the chemical present at the facility at any one time during the calendar year (January 1 – December 31) for which the report was submitted.

Section 5. Quantity of the Toxic Chemical Entering Each Environmental Medium Onsite

5.1:

Fugitive or non-point air emissions

Fugitive emissions are all releases to air that are not released through a confined air stream. Fugitive emissions include equipment leaks, evaporative losses from surface impoundments and spills, and releases from building ventilation systems.

NA

Indicates that due to the design of the facility or establishment or the physical properties of the toxic chemical, it is not possible to have fugitive or non-point air emissions. Fugitive emissions are all releases to air that are not released through a confined air stream. Fugitive emissions include equipment leaks, evaporative losses from surface impoundments and spills, and releases from building ventilation systems.

A. Total Release

The total amount (in pounds) of the toxic chemical released to the air during the calendar year (January 1 – December 31). This does not include quantities of the toxic chemical that are released through a confined air stream. Fugitive emissions include equipment leaks, evaporative losses from surface impoundments and spills, and releases from building

ventilation systems. Release amounts may be reported as specific numbers or as ranges. Letter codes are used to represent ranges: A = 1-10 pounds, B = 11-499 pounds, and C = 500-999 pounds. If a facility uses a range code, the amount reported in the database is the midpoint of the range.

B. Basis of Estimate

The code representing the technique used to develop the estimate of the release amount reported in the Total Release box. “M” indicates that the estimate was derived through monitoring data or measurements. “C” indicates that the estimate was derived through a mass balance calculation. “E” indicates that the estimate was based on published emission factors such as those relating to specific pieces of equipment. “O” indicates that the estimate was derived through some other form of engineering calculation or estimation technique.

5.2:

Stack or point air emissions

Point source air emissions occur through confined air streams such as stacks, vents, ducts, or pipes.

NA

Indicates that there are either no confined air streams, such as stacks, vents, ducts, or pipes, at the facility or that because of the facility design or the physical properties of the toxic chemical, it is not possible for the toxic chemical to be present in those air streams.

A. Total Release

The total amount (in pounds) of the toxic chemical released to the air during the calendar year (January 1 – December 31) through confined air streams, such as vents, ducts, or pipes. Release amounts may be reported as specific numbers or as ranges. Letter codes are used to represent ranges: A = 1-10 pounds, B = 11-499 pounds, and C = 500-999 pounds. If a facility uses a range code, the amount reported in the database is the midpoint of the range.

B. Basis of Estimate

The code representing the technique used to develop the estimate of the release amount reported in the Total Release box. “M” indicates that the estimate was derived through monitoring data or measurements. “C” indicates that the estimate was derived through a mass balance calculation. “E” indicates that the estimate was based on published emission factors such as those relating to specific pieces of equipment. “O” indicates that the

estimate was derived through some other form of engineering calculation or estimation technique.

5.3:

Discharges to Receiving Streams or Water Bodies

Releases to water include discharges to streams, rivers, lakes, oceans, and other bodies of water. This includes releases from contained sources, such as industrial process outflow pipes or open trenches. Releases due to runoff, including stormwater runoff are also reportable to TRI.

Stream or Water Body Name

The name of the stream, river, lake, or other water body to which the chemical is discharged. The name is listed as it appears on the NPDES permit, or, if the facility does not have a NPDES Permit, as the water body is publicly known. This is not a list of all streams through which the toxic chemical flows but is a list of direct discharges. If more than one name is listed, the facility has a separate discharge to each water body listed.

A. Total Release

The total amount (in pounds) of the toxic chemical released to water during the calendar year (January 1 – December 31), including discharges to streams, rivers, lakes, oceans and other bodies of water. This includes releases from contained sources such as industrial process outflow pipes as well as open trenches. Releases due to stormwater runoff are also included. Release amounts may be reported as specific numbers or as ranges. Letter codes are used to represent ranges: A = 1-10 pounds, B = 11-499 pounds, and C = 500-999 pounds. If a facility uses a range code, the amount reported to TRI is the midpoint of the range.

A. Basis of Estimate

The code representing the technique used to develop the estimate of the release amount reported in the Total Release box. “M” indicates that the estimate was derived through monitoring data or measurements. “C” indicates that the estimate was derived through a mass balance calculation. “E” indicates that the estimate was based on published emission factors such as those relating to specific pieces of equipment. “O” indicates that the estimate was derived through some other form of engineering calculation or estimation technique.

% From Stormwater

The amount of the release, by weight percent, to water bodies, that came from stormwater runoff. This figure is only required when data are available.

5.4.1:

Underground Injection onsite to Class I Wells

Underground injection is the subsurface emplacement of fluids through wells. TRI chemicals associated with manufacturing, the petroleum industry, mining, commercial and service industries, and Federal and municipal government related activities may be injected into class I, II, III, IV, or V wells, if they do not endanger underground sources of drinking water (USDW), public health or the environment. Class I wells are industrial, municipal, and manufacturing related wells which inject fluids into deep, confined and isolated formations below potable water supplies.

NA

Indicates that the facility does not have a Class I Underground Injection Well onsite. Class I wells are industrial, municipal, and manufacturing related wells which inject fluids into deep, confined and isolated formations below potable water supplies.

A. Total Release

The total amount (in pounds) of the toxic chemical released onsite to Class I Underground Injection Wells during the calendar year (January 1 – December 31). Class I wells are industrial, municipal, and manufacturing related wells which inject fluids into deep, confined and isolated formations below potable water supplies. Release amounts may be reported as specific numbers or as ranges. Letter codes are used to represent ranges: A = 1-10 pounds, B = 11-499 pounds, and C = 500-999 pounds. If a facility uses a range code, the amount reported to TRI is the midpoint of the range.

B. Basis of Estimate

The code representing the technique used to develop the estimate of the release amount reported in the Total Release box. “M” indicates that the estimate was derived through monitoring data or measurements. “C” indicates that the estimate was derived through a mass balance calculation. “E” indicates that the estimate was based on published emission factors such as those relating to specific pieces of equipment. “O” indicates that the estimate was derived through some other form of engineering calculation or estimation technique.

5.4.2:

Underground Injection onsite to Class II - IV Wells

Underground injection is the subsurface emplacement of fluids through wells. TRI chemicals associated with manufacturing, the petroleum industry, mining, commercial and

service industries, and Federal and municipal government related activities may be injected into class I, II, III, IV, or V wells, if they do not endanger underground sources of drinking water (USDW), public health or the environment. Class II wells are oil and gas related wells which re-inject produced fluids for disposal, enhanced recovery of oil, or hydrocarbon storage. Class III wells are those wells associated with the solution mining of minerals. Class IV wells are those wells which may inject hazardous or radioactive fluids directly or indirectly into USDW, only if injection is part of an authorized CERCLA/RCRA clean up operation. Class V wells, which include all types of injection wells which do not fall under I-IV, may inject only if they do not endanger USDW, public health or the environment. Class V wells are, generally, shallow drainage wells, such as floor drains connected to dry wells or drain fields.

NA

Indicates that the facility does not have a Class II-IV Underground Injection Well onsite. Class II wells are oil and gas related wells which re-inject produced fluids for disposal, enhanced recovery of oil, or hydrocarbon storage. Class III wells are those wells associated with the solution mining of minerals. Class IV wells are those wells which may inject hazardous or radioactive fluids directly or indirectly into USDW, only if injection is part of an authorized CERCLA/RCRA clean up operation. Class V wells, which include all types of injection wells which do not fall under I-IV, may inject only if they do not endanger USDW, public health or the environment. Class V wells are, generally, shallow drainage wells, such as floor drains connected to dry wells or drain fields.

A. Total Release

The total amount (in pounds) of the toxic chemical released onsite to Class II-IV Underground Injection Wells during the calendar year (January 1 – December 31). Class II wells are oil and gas related wells which re-inject produced fluids for disposal, enhanced recovery of oil, or hydrocarbon storage. Class III wells are those wells associated with the solution mining of minerals. Class IV wells are those wells which may inject hazardous or radioactive fluids directly or indirectly into USDW, only if injection is part of an authorized CERCLA/RCRA clean up operation. Class V wells, which include all types of injection wells which do not fall under I-IV, may inject only if they do not endanger USDW, public health or the environment. Class V wells are, generally, shallow drainage wells, such as floor drains connected to dry wells or drain fields. Release amounts may be reported as specific numbers or as ranges. Letter codes are used to represent ranges: A = 1-10 pounds, B = 11-499 pounds, and C = 500-999 pounds. If a facility uses a range code, the amount reported to TRI is the midpoint of the range.

B. Basis of Estimate

The code representing the technique used to develop the estimate of the release amount reported in the Total Release box. “M” indicates that the estimate was derived through monitoring data or measurements. “C” indicates that the estimate was derived through a mass balance calculation. “E” indicates that the estimate was based on published emission factors such as those relating to specific pieces of equipment. “O” indicates that the estimate was derived through some other form of engineering calculation or estimation technique.

5.5:

Disposal to land onsite

Disposal to land on site is the release of a toxic chemical to land within the boundaries of the reporting facility. Releases to land include disposal of toxic chemicals in landfills (in which wastes are buried), land treatment/application farming (in which a waste containing a listed chemical is applied to or incorporated into soil), surface impoundments (which are uncovered holding areas used to volatilize and/or settle materials), and other land disposal methods (such as waste piles) or releases to land (such as spills or leaks).

5.5.1A:

RCRA Subtitle C Landfills

RCRA Subtitle C landfills are those landfills which are authorized under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) to accept hazardous waste for disposal. RCRA is the comprehensive federal law that, among other things, regulates the management of certain highly dangerous wastes from the moment they are generated until their ultimate destruction or disposal. Landfills authorized to accept these wastes must follow very stringent guidelines for their design and operation.

NA

Indicates there are no landfills which are authorized under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) to accept hazardous waste for disposal. RCRA is the comprehensive federal law that, among other things, regulates the management of certain highly dangerous wastes from the moment they are generated until their ultimate destruction or disposal. Landfills authorized to accept these wastes must follow very stringent guidelines for their design and operation.

A. Total Release

The total amount (in pounds) of the toxic chemical disposed of onsite, during the calendar year (January 1 – December 31), in landfills that are authorized under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) to accept hazardous waste. RCRA is the

comprehensive federal law that, among other things, regulates the management of certain highly dangerous wastes from the moment they are generated until their ultimate destruction or disposal. Landfills authorized to accept these wastes must follow very stringent guidelines for their design and operation. Release amounts may be reported as specific numbers or as ranges. Letter codes are used to represent ranges: A = 1-10 pounds, B = 11-499 pounds, and C = 500-999 pounds. If a facility uses a range code, the amount reported to TRI is the midpoint of the range.

B. Basis of Estimate

The code representing the technique used to develop the estimate of the release amount reported in the Total Release box. “M” indicates that the estimate was derived through monitoring data or measurements. “C” indicates that the estimate was derived through a mass balance calculation. “E” indicates that the estimate was based on published emission factors such as those relating to specific pieces of equipment. “O” indicates that the estimate was derived through some other form of engineering calculation or estimation technique.

5.5.1B:

Other Landfills

Other landfills are those landfills which are not authorized under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) to accept hazardous wastes. These landfills are commonly referred to as non-hazardous waste landfills and may be regulated under a variety of other Federal, state, and local programs.

NA

Indicates that there are no landfills at the facility which are not authorized under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) to accept hazardous wastes. Landfills not regulated under Subtitle C of RCRA are commonly referred to as non-hazardous waste landfills and may be regulated under a variety of other Federal, state, and local programs.

A. Total Release

The total amount (in pounds) of the toxic chemical disposed of onsite in landfills that do not accept hazardous waste and are not regulated under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) during the calendar year (January 1 – December 31). These landfills are commonly referred to as non-hazardous waste landfills and may be regulated under a variety of other Federal, state, and local programs. Release amounts may be reported as specific numbers or as ranges. Letter codes are used to represent

ranges: A = 1-10 pounds, B = 11-499 pounds, and C = 500-999 pounds. If a facility uses a range code, the amount reported in the database is the midpoint of the range.

B. Basis of Estimate

The code representing the technique used to develop the estimate of the release amount reported in the Total Release box. “M” indicates that the estimate was derived through monitoring data or measurements. “C” indicates that the estimate was derived through a mass balance calculation. “E” indicates that the estimate was based on published emission factors such as those relating to specific pieces of equipment. “O” indicates that the estimate was derived through some other form of engineering calculation or estimation technique.

5.5.2:

Land Treatment/application farming

Land treatment and application farming refer to the incorporation of waste into the soil where the waste degrades in the soil.

NA

Indicates there are no land treatment or application farming operations at the facility. Land treatment and application farming refer to the incorporation of waste into the soil where the waste degrades in the soil.

A. Total Release

The total amount (in pounds) of the toxic chemical disposed of in land treatment or application farming operations at the facility during the calendar year (January 1 – December 31). Land treatment and application farming refer to the incorporation of waste into the soil where the waste degrades in the soil. Release amounts may be reported as specific numbers or as ranges. Letter codes are used to represent ranges: A = 1-10 pounds, B = 11-499 pounds, and C = 500-999 pounds. If a facility uses a range code, the amount reported to TRI is the midpoint of the range.

B. Basis of Estimate

The code representing the technique used to develop the estimate of the release amount reported in the Total Release box. “M” indicates that the estimate was derived through monitoring data or measurements. “C” indicates that the estimate was derived through a mass balance calculation. “E” indicates that the estimate was based on published emission factors such as those relating to specific pieces of equipment. “O” indicates that the

estimate was derived through some other form of engineering calculation or estimation technique.

5.5.3:

Surface Impoundment

Surface impoundments include natural topographic depressions, man-made excavations and diked areas that primarily are made of earthen materials and which hold liquid wastes. These uncovered areas are commonly used to volatilize and/or settle materials.

NA

Indicates there are no surface impoundments at the facility. Surface impoundments include natural topographic depressions, man-made excavations and diked areas that primarily are made of earthen materials and which hold liquid wastes. These uncovered areas are commonly used to volatilize and/or settle materials.

A. Total Release

The total amount (in pounds) of the toxic chemical disposed of in surface impoundments at the facility during the calendar year (January 1 – December 31). Surface impoundments include natural topographic depressions, man-made excavations and diked areas that primarily are made of earthen materials and which hold liquid wastes. These uncovered areas are commonly used to volatilize and/or settle materials. Release amounts may be reported as specific numbers or as ranges. Letter codes are used to represent ranges: A = 1-10 pounds, B = 11-499 pounds, and C = 500-999 pounds. If a facility uses a range code, the amount reported to TRI is the midpoint of the range.

B. Basis of Estimate

The code representing the technique used to develop the estimate of the release amount reported in the Total Release box. “M” indicates that the estimate was derived through monitoring data or measurements. “C” indicates that the estimate was derived through a mass balance calculation. “E” indicates that the estimate was based on published emission factors such as those relating to specific pieces of equipment. “O” indicates that the estimate was derived through some other form of engineering calculation or estimation technique.

5.5.4:

Other Disposal

Other disposal is the disposal of the toxic chemical to land at the facility that does not fall into one of the other on-site land release categories found in sections 5.5.1 through 5.5.3. Other disposal includes such activities as placement in waste piles and spills or leaks.

NA

Indicates that due to the design of the facility or the nature of the toxic chemical, there is no possibility of any leaking, spilling, dripping, or other release to the ground, such as placement in waste piles, at the facility, other than a release to one of the on-site disposal units/methods found in sections 5.5.1 through 5.5.3.

C. Total Release

The total amount (in pounds) of the toxic chemical that was disposed on the land during the calendar year (January 1 – December 31) anywhere at the facility that cannot be classified as one of the above units. This includes any leaking, spilling, dripping, or other release to the ground, such as placement in waste piles, at the facility that is not accounted for in the estimates for the on-site disposal units/methods found in sections 5.5.1 through 5.5.3. Release amounts may be reported as specific numbers or as ranges. Letter codes are used to represent ranges: A = 1-10 pounds, B = 11-499 pounds, and C = 500-999 pounds. If a facility uses a range code, the amount reported to TRI is the midpoint of the range.

D. Basis of Estimate

The code representing the technique used to develop the estimate of the release amount reported in the Total Release box. “M” indicates that the estimate was derived through monitoring data or measurements. “C” indicates that the estimate was derived through a mass balance calculation. “E” indicates that the estimate was based on published emission factors such as those relating to specific pieces of equipment. “O” indicates that the estimate was derived through some other form of engineering calculation or estimation technique.

Section 6. Transfers of the Toxic Chemical in Waste to Off-Site Locations

6.1:

Discharges to Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs)

Discharges to POTWs are those toxic chemicals which are sent to a municipal sewage treatment plant. The most common transfers will be conveyances of the toxic chemical in facility wastewater through underground sewage pipes, however, materials may be trucked or other direct shipments to a POTW may be made.

6.1.A:

Total Quantity Transferred to POTWs and Basis of Estimate

6.1.A.1:

Total Transfers

The total amount (in pounds) of the toxic chemical transferred from the facility to all Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) during the calendar year (January 1 - December 31). POTW refers to a municipal sewage treatment plant. The most common transfers will be conveyances of the toxic chemical in facility wastewater through underground sewage pipes, however, trucked or other direct shipments to a POTW are also included in this estimate. Release amounts may be reported as specific numbers or as ranges (if the release is less than 1000 pounds). Letter codes are used to represent ranges: A = 1-10 pounds, B = 11-499 pounds, and C = 500-999 pounds. If a facility uses a range code, the amount reported in the database is the midpoint of the range.

6.1.A.2:

Basis of Estimate

The code representing the technique used to develop the estimate of the release amount reported in the Total Release box. "M" indicates that the estimate was derived through monitoring data or measurements. "C" indicates that the estimate was derived through a mass balance calculation. "E" indicates that the estimate was based on published emission factors such as those relating to specific pieces of equipment. "O" indicates that the estimate was derived through some other form of engineering calculation or estimation technique.

6.1.B:

POTW Name

The name of the publicly owned treatment works (POTW) receiving the toxic chemical.

POTW Address

The street address for the physical location of the publicly owned treatment works (POTW) receiving the toxic chemical.

City

The city where the publicly owned treatment works (POTW) receiving the toxic chemical is located.

State

The state where the publicly owned treatment works (POTW) receiving the toxic chemical is located.

County

The county where the publicly owned treatment works (POTW) receiving the toxic chemical is located.

Zip

The postal code for where the publicly owned treatment works (POTW) receiving the toxic chemical is located.

6.2:

Transfers to Other Off-Site Locations

An off-site transfer is the transfer of the toxic chemical in waste to a facility that is geographically or physically separate from the facility reporting under TRI. Chemicals reported to TRI as transferred are sent to off-site facilities for the purposes of recycling, energy recovery, treatment, or disposal. The quantities reported represent a movement of the chemical away from the reporting facility to something other than a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW). Except for off-site transfers to disposal, these quantities do not necessarily represent entry of the chemical into the environment. Transfers to disposal represent an off-site release.

Off-Site EPA Identification Number (RCRA ID No.)

The number assigned by EPA for purposes of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) to the entity which receives the transfer to the toxic chemical. Not all facilities will have a RCRA ID number. A facility will only have a RCRA ID number if it manages RCRA regulated hazardous waste.

Off-Site Location Name

The name of the entity receiving the toxic chemical.

Off-Site Address

The street address for the physical location of the entity receiving the toxic chemical.

City

The city where the entity receiving the toxic chemical is located.

State

The state where the entity receiving the toxic chemical is located.

County

The county where the entity receiving the toxic chemical is located.

Zip

The postal code for where the entity receiving the toxic chemical is located.

A. Total Transfers

The total amount (in pounds) of the toxic chemical transferred from the facility to this off-site location during the calendar year (January 1 - December 31). This section does not include toxic chemicals sent to publicly owned treatment works (POTWs). The quantities transferred to this non-POTW facility are reported separately by the different types of waste management the toxic chemical undergoes at the off-site facility. Release amounts may be reported as specific numbers or as ranges (if the release is less than 1000 pounds). Letter codes are used to represent ranges: A = 1-10 pounds, B = 11-499 pounds, and C = 500-999 pounds. If a facility uses a range code, the amount reported in the database is the midpoint of the range.

B. Basis of Estimate

The code representing the technique used to develop the estimate of the release amount reported in the Total Release box. "M" indicates that the estimate was derived through monitoring data or measurements. "C" indicates that the estimate was derived through a mass balance calculation. "E" indicates that the estimate was based on published emission factors such as those relating to specific pieces of equipment. "O" indicates that the estimate was derived through some other form of engineering calculation or estimation technique.

C. Type of Waste Treatment/Disposal/Recycling/Energy Recovery

The type of waste treatment, disposal, recycling, or energy recovery methods the off-site location uses to manage the toxic chemical. A two digit code is used to indicate the type of waste management activity employed. This refers to the ultimate disposition of the toxic chemical, not the intermediate activities used for the waste stream.

Section 7A. On-Site Waste Treatment

On-site waste treatment is the application of any of a variety of different activities or methods to the waste stream containing the toxic chemical being reported. Waste streams are reported separately by the physical type of the waste stream (i.e., gaseous, wastewater, liquid, or solid). All waste treatment methods through which the toxic chemical passes as part of that waste stream, regardless of whether or not the method has, or is intended to have, any effect on the toxic chemical is listed. The overall treatment efficiency (removal of the toxic chemical from the waste stream) is also reported.

NA

Indicates there is no on-site waste treatment activity applied to any waste stream containing the toxic chemical.

a. General Waste Stream Code

Indicates the general waste stream type containing the toxic chemical. The four codes used to indicate the four general waste stream types are: A - Gaseous (gases, vapors, airborne particles), B - Wastewater (aqueous waste), L - Liquid (non-aqueous, liquid waste), and S - Solid (including sludges and slurries)

b. Waste Treatment Methods

Indicates the waste treatment activity that is applied to the waste stream containing the toxic chemical. This includes all waste treatment methods through which the toxic chemical passes as part of that waste stream, regardless of whether or not the method has, or is intended to have, any effect on the toxic chemical. If the waste stream moves through a series of waste treatment activities, each method will be listed sequentially.

c. Range of Influent Concentration

Indicates the range of concentration of the toxic chemical in the waste stream as it typically enters the waste treatment step or sequence. The concentration is based on the amount or mass of the toxic chemical in the waste stream as compared to the total amount or mass of the waste stream and is determined prior to the application of any waste management methods. Facilities report using one of the following five codes:

- 1 = >10,000 ppm (1%)
- 2 = 100 ppm - 10,000 ppm (.01% - 1%)
- 3 = 1 ppm - 100 ppm (.0001% - .01%)
- 4 = 1 ppb - 1 ppm
- 5 = <1 ppb

d. Waste Treatment Efficiency Estimate

The percentage of the toxic chemical removed from the waste stream through destruction, biological degradation, chemical conversion, or physical removal. This estimate represents the overall percentage of the toxic chemical destroyed or removed (based on amount or mass) throughout all waste management methods, not merely changes in volume or concentration and not merely the efficiency of one method in a sequence of activities. This also does not represent the waste treatment efficiency for the entire waste stream but only the removal or destruction of this specific toxic chemical in that waste stream. This does not include energy recovery or recycling activities. Energy recovery and recycling activities are reported in sections 7B and 7C, respectively.

e. Based on Operating Data?

Yes

Indicates the estimate is based on actual operating data, such as monitoring influent and effluent toxic chemical levels in the waste stream.

No

Indicates the estimate is not based on actual operating or monitoring data, but rather some other technique, such as published data for similar processes or the equipment supplier's literature.

Section 7B. On-Site Energy Recovery Processes

Energy recovery is the combustion of the toxic chemical is some form of energy recovery device, such as a furnace (including kilns) or boiler. Unlike section 7A which includes all treatment methods applied to the waste stream, the energy recovery must be directed at the specific toxic chemical being reported. This means that the toxic chemical must have significant heating value. Section 7B should not be used for chemicals that do not have significant heating values such as metals.

NA

Indicates that there is no on-site energy recovery applied to the toxic chemical. Energy recovery is the combustion of the toxic chemical is some form of energy recovery device, such as a furnace (including kilns) or boiler. Unlike section 7A which includes all treatment methods applied to the waste stream, the energy recovery must be directed at the specific toxic chemical being reported. This means that the toxic chemical must have significant heating value. Section 7B should not be used for chemicals that do not have significant heating values such as metals.

Energy Recovery Methods

Indicates the specific energy recovery method applied to the toxic chemical. Unlike section 7A which includes all treatment methods applied to the waste stream, the energy recovery must be directed at the specific toxic chemical being reported. This means that the toxic chemical must have significant heating value. Section 7B should not be used for chemicals that do not have significant heating values such as metals. Specific codes are used to indicate the type of energy recovery method used: U01 - Industrial Kiln, U02 - Industrial Furnace, U03 - Industrial Boiler, U09 - Other Energy Recovery Methods.

Section 7C On-Site Recycling Processes

Recycling is the recovery of the toxic chemical such that it is made available for further use. Similar to section 7B and unlike section 7A, on-site recycling under section 7C refers only to recycling activities directed at the specific toxic chemical being reported, not all recycling methods applied to the waste stream. Section 7C is not completed unless the specific toxic chemical being reported is recovered from the waste stream for reuse.

NA

Indicates that there is no on-site recycling of the toxic chemical. Similar to section 7B and unlike section 7A, on-site recycling under section 7C refers only to recycling activities directed at the specific toxic chemical being reported, not all recycling methods applied to the waste stream. Section 7C is not completed unless the specific toxic chemical being reported is recovered from the waste stream for reuse.

Recycling Methods

Indicates the specific on-site recycling method or methods applied to the toxic chemical. Similar to section 7B and unlike section 7A, on-site recycling under section 7C refers only to recycling activities directed at the specific toxic chemical being reported, not all recycling methods applied to the waste stream. Section 7C is not completed unless the specific toxic chemical being reported is recovered from the waste stream for reuse.

Section 8. Source Reduction and Recycling Activities

8.1:

Quantity Released

Column A - Prior Year

The total amount (in pounds) of the toxic chemical released due to production related events by the facility to all environmental media both on and off site during the calendar year (January 1 - December 31) prior to the year for which the report was submitted. This

includes air emissions, discharges to water bodies, underground injection, and land disposal on site (all releases reported in section 5). It also includes transfers of the toxic chemical offsite for disposal (transfers reported in section 6.2 which are classified with a disposal waste management code) and amounts of metals transferred to POTWs (metals reported in 6.1).

Column B - Current Reporting Year

The total amount (in pounds) of the toxic chemical released due to production related events by the facility to all environmental media both on and off site during the calendar year (January 1 - December 31) for which the report was submitted. This includes both fugitive and stack air emissions, discharges to water bodies, underground injection, and land disposal on site (all releases reported in section 5). It also includes transfers of the toxic chemical offsite for disposal (transfers reported in section 6.2 which are classified with a disposal waste management code) and amounts of metals transferred to POTWs, because metals cannot be treated (destroyed) and will ultimately be disposed (metals reported in 6.1).

Column C - Following Year

The total amount (in pounds) of the toxic chemical expected to be released by the facility to all environmental media both on and off site during the calendar year (January 1 - December 31) following the year for which the report was submitted. This includes air emissions, discharges to water bodies, underground injection, and land disposal on site (all releases reported in section 5). It also includes transfers of the toxic chemical offsite for disposal (transfers reported in section 6.2 which are classified with a disposal waste management code) and amounts of metals transferred to POTWs (metals reported in 6.1).

Column D - Second Following Year

The total amount (in pounds) of the toxic chemical expected to be released by the facility to all environmental media both on and off site during the calendar year (January 1 - December 31) two years following the year for which the report was submitted. This includes air emissions, discharges to water bodies, underground injection, and land disposal on site (all releases reported in section 5). It also includes transfers of the toxic chemical offsite for disposal (transfers reported in section 6.2 which are classified with a disposal waste management code) and amounts of metals transferred to POTWs (metals reported in 6.1).

8.2:

Quantity used for energy recovery onsite

Column A - Prior Year

The total amount (in pounds) of the toxic chemical in waste burned for energy recovery onsite during the calendar year (January 1 - December 31) prior to the year for which the report was submitted. This includes only the amount of the toxic chemical actually combusted in the unit, not the total amount of the toxic chemical in the wastestream sent for energy recovery. This also does not include quantities of the toxic chemical that are combusted for energy recovery onsite as the result of a catastrophic event, remedial action or other, one-time event not associated with production.

Column B - Current Reporting Year

The total amount (in pounds) of the toxic chemical in waste burned for energy recovery onsite during the calendar year (January 1 - December 31) for which the report was submitted. This includes only the amount of the toxic chemical actually combusted in the unit, not the total amount of the toxic chemical in the wastestream sent for energy recovery. This also does not include quantities of the toxic chemical that are combusted for energy recovery onsite as the result of a catastrophic event, remedial action or other, one-time event not associated with production.

Column C - Following Year

The total amount (in pounds) of the toxic chemical in waste expected to be burned for energy recovery onsite during the calendar year (January 1 - December 31) following the year for which the report was submitted. This should not include quantities of the toxic chemical that will be combusted for energy recovery onsite as the result of a catastrophic event, remedial action or other, one-time event not associated with production.

Column D - Second Following Year

The total amount (in pounds) of the toxic chemical in waste expected to be burned for energy recovery onsite during the calendar year (January 1 - December 31) two years following the year for which the report was submitted. This should not include quantities of the toxic chemical that will be combusted for energy recovery onsite as the result of a catastrophic event, remedial action or other, one-time event not associated with production.

8.3:

Quantity used for energy recovery offsite

Column A - Prior Year

The total amount (in pounds) of the toxic chemical in waste sent offsite to be burned for energy recovery during the calendar year (January 1 - December 31) prior to the year for which the report was submitted. This includes all amounts of the toxic chemical that were intended to be recovered for energy and were sent offsite for that purpose. This figure

includes all transfers offsite reported in section 6.2 which are classified with an energy recovery code. This does not include quantities of the toxic chemical that are combusted for energy recovery offsite as the result of a catastrophic event, remedial action or other, one-time event not associated with production.

Column B - Current Reporting Year

The total amount of the toxic chemical (in pounds) sent offsite to be burned for energy recovery during the calendar year (January 1 - December 31) for which the report was submitted. This includes all amounts of the toxic chemical intended to be recovered for energy and sent offsite for that purpose. This figure includes all transfers offsite reported in section 6.2 which are classified with an energy recovery code. This does not include quantities of the toxic chemical that are combusted for energy recovery offsite as the result of a catastrophic event, remedial action or other, one-time event not associated with production.

Column C - Following Year

The total amount (in pounds) of the toxic chemical in waste expected to be sent offsite to be burned for energy recovery during the calendar year (January 1 - December 31) following the year for which the report was submitted. This does not include quantities of the toxic chemical that will be combusted for energy recovery offsite as the result of a catastrophic event, remedial action or other, one-time event not associated with production.

Column D - Second Following Year

The total amount (in pounds) of the toxic chemical in waste expected to be sent offsite to be burned for energy recovery during the calendar year (January 1 - December 31) two years following the year for which the report was submitted. This does not include quantities of the toxic chemical that will be combusted for energy recovery offsite as the result of a catastrophic event, remedial action or other, one-time event not associated with production.

8.4:

Quantity recycled onsite

Column A - Prior Year

The total amount (in pounds) of the toxic chemical recycled onsite during the calendar year (January 1 - December 31) prior to the year for which the report was submitted. This includes only the amount of the toxic chemical actually recovered for reuse, not the total amount of the toxic chemical in the wastestream entering recycling units onsite. This

amount does not include quantities of the toxic chemical that were recycled onsite as the result of a catastrophic event, remedial action or other, one-time event not associated with production.

Column B - Current Reporting Year

The total amount (in pounds) of the toxic chemical recycled onsite during the calendar year (January 1 - December 31) for which the report was submitted. This includes only the amount of the toxic chemical actually recovered, not the total amount of the toxic chemical in the wastestream sent for recycling activities. This amount does not include quantities of the toxic chemical that were recycled onsite as the result of a catastrophic event, remedial action or other, one-time event not associated with production.

Column C - Following Year

The total amount (in pounds) of the toxic chemical expected to be recycled onsite during the calendar year (January 1 - December 31) following the year for which the report was submitted. This amount does not include quantities of the toxic chemical that will be recycled onsite as the result of a catastrophic event, remedial action or other, one-time event not associated with production.

Column D - Second Following Year

The total amount (in pounds) of the toxic chemical expected to be recycled onsite during the calendar year (January 1 - December 31) two years following the year for which the report was submitted. This amount does not include quantities of the toxic chemical that will be recycled onsite as the result of a catastrophic event, remedial action or other, one-time event not associated with production.

8.5:

Quantity recycled offsite

Column A - Prior Year

The total amount (in pounds) of the toxic chemical sent offsite for recycling during the calendar year (January 1 - December 31) prior to the year for which the report was submitted. This includes all amounts of the toxic chemical intended to be recycled and sent offsite for that purpose, not just the amount of the toxic chemical actually recovered. This figure includes all transfers offsite reported in section 6.2 which are classified with a recycling code. This amount does not include quantities of the toxic chemical that were transferred offsite for recycling as the result of a catastrophic event, remedial action or other, one-time event not associated with production.

Column B - Current Reporting Year

The total amount (in pounds) of the toxic chemical sent offsite for recycling during the calendar year (January 1 - December 31) for which the report was submitted. This includes all amounts of the toxic chemical intended to be recycled, not just the amount of the toxic chemical actually recovered. This figure includes all transfers offsite reported in section 6.2 which are classified with an recycling code. This amount does not include quantities of the toxic chemical that were transferred offsite for recycling as the result of a catastrophic event, remedial action or other, one-time event not associated with production.

Column C - Following Year

The total amount (in pounds) of the toxic chemical expected to be sent offsite for recycling during the calendar year (January 1 - December 31) following the year for which the report was submitted. This amount does not include quantities of the toxic chemical that will be transferred offsite for recycling as the result of a catastrophic event, remedial action or other, one-time event not associated with production.

Column D - Second Following Year

The total amount (in pounds) of the toxic chemical expected to be sent offsite for recycling during the calendar year (January 1 - December 31) two years following the year for which the report was submitted. This amount does not include quantities of the toxic chemical that will be transferred offsite for recycling as the result of a catastrophic event, remedial action or other, one-time event not associated with production.

8.6:

Quantity treated onsite

Column A - Prior Year

The total amount (in pounds) of the toxic chemical treated onsite during the calendar year (January 1 - December 31) prior to the year for which the report was submitted. This includes only the amount of the toxic chemical actually treated (destroyed) by processes at the facility, not the total amount of the toxic chemical present in wastestreams sent to those processes. This amount does not include quantities of the toxic chemical that were treated for destruction onsite as the result of a catastrophic event, remedial action or other, one-time event not associated with production.

Column B - Current Reporting Year

The total amount (in pounds) of the toxic chemical treated onsite during the calendar year (January 1 - December 31) for which the report was submitted. This includes only the amount of the toxic chemical actually treated (destroyed) by processes at the facility, not the total amount of the toxic chemical present in wastestreams sent to those processes.

This amount does not include quantities of the toxic chemical that were treated for destruction onsite as the result of a catastrophic event, remedial action or other, one-time event not associated with production.

Column C - Following Year

The total amount (in pounds) of the toxic chemical expected to be treated onsite during the calendar year (January 1 - December 31) following the year for which the report was submitted. This amount does not include quantities of the toxic chemical that will be treated for destruction onsite as the result of a catastrophic event, remedial action or other, one-time event not associated with production.

Column D - Second Following Year

The total amount (in pounds) of the toxic chemical expected to be treated onsite during the calendar year (January 1 - December 31) two years following the year for which the report was submitted. This amount does not include quantities of the toxic chemical that will be treated for destruction onsite as the result of a catastrophic event, remedial action or other, one-time event not associated with production.

8.7:

Quantity treated offsite

Column A - Prior Year

The total amount (in pounds) of the toxic chemical sent for treatment offsite during the calendar year (January 1 - December 31) prior to the year for which the report was submitted. This includes the total amount of the toxic chemical intended to be treated (destroyed) and sent offsite for that purpose, not the amount of the toxic chemical actually treated (destroyed) by offsite processes. This figure includes all transfers offsite reported in section 6.2 which are classified with treatment waste management codes and most transfers to POTWs reported in section 6.1, except for metals. This does not include transfers of metals to publicly owned treatment works (POTWs) because metals cannot be treated (destroyed) and will ultimately be disposed. Transfers of metals to POTWs are included in section 8.1. This amount also does not include quantities of the toxic chemical that were transferred off-site for treatment as the result of a catastrophic event, remedial action or other, one-time event not associated with production.

Column B - Current Reporting Year

The total amount (in pounds) of the toxic chemical sent for treatment offsite during the calendar year (January 1 - December 31) for which the report was submitted. This includes the total amount of the toxic chemical intended to be treated (destroyed) and sent offsite for that purpose, not the amount of the toxic chemical actually treated (destroyed)

by offsite processes. This figure includes all transfers offsite reported in section 6.2 which are classified with treatment waste management codes and most transfers to POTWs reported in section 6.1, except for metals. This does not include transfers of metals to publicly owned treatment works (POTWs) because metals cannot be treated (destroyed) and will ultimately be disposed. Transfers of metals to POTWs are included in section 8.1. This amount also does not include quantities of the toxic chemical that were transferred off-site for treatment as the result of a catastrophic event, remedial action or other, one-time event not associated with production.

Column C - Following Year

The total amount (in pounds) of the toxic chemical expected to be sent for treatment offsite during the calendar year (January 1 - December 31) following the year for which the report was submitted. This does not include expected transfers of metals to publicly owned treatment works (POTWs) because metals cannot be treated (destroyed) and will ultimately be disposed. Expected transfers of metals to POTWs are included in section 8.1. This amount also does not include quantities of the toxic chemical that will be transferred off-site for treatment as the result of a catastrophic event, remedial action or other, one-time event not associated with production.

Column D - Second Following Year

The total amount (in pounds) of the toxic chemical expected to be sent for treatment offsite during the calendar year (January 1 - December 31) two years following the year for which the report was submitted. This does not include expected transfers of metals to publicly owned treatment works (POTWs) because metals cannot be treated (destroyed) and will ultimately be disposed. Expected transfers of metals to POTWs are included in section 8.1. This amount also does not include quantities of the toxic chemical that will be transferred off-site for treatment as the result of a catastrophic event, remedial action or other, one-time event not associated with production.

8.8:

Quantity released - remedial/catastrophic

The total amount (in pounds) of the toxic chemical released directly to the environment or sent offsite for recycling, energy recovery, treatment, or disposal during the reporting year due to remedial actions, catastrophic events such as earthquakes or floods, and one-time events not associated with normal or routine production processes. These amounts are not included in the amounts reported in sections 8.1-8.7.

8.9:

Production ratio or activity index

Indicates the level of increase or decrease from the previous year, of the production process or other activity in which the toxic chemical is used. This number is usually around 1.0. For example, a production ratio or activity index of 1.5 would indicate that production associated with the use of the toxic chemical has increased by about 50 percent. Conversely, a production ratio or activity index of 0.3 would indicate that production associated with the use of the toxic chemical has decreased by about 70 percent.

8.10:

Source Reduction Activities

Indicates the type of source reduction activity implemented at the facility during the reporting year. This does not include all source reduction activities ongoing at the facility but only those activities related to the reported toxic chemical. An examples of a source reduction activity would include a spill and leak prevention program such as the installation of a vapor recovery system.

Methods to Identify Activity

Indicates the method or methods used at the facility to identify the possibility for a source reduction activity implementation at the facility. This does not include all source reduction activities ongoing at the facility but only those activities related to the reported toxic chemical. An example of a method used to identify source reduction opportunities would be an internal pollution prevention audit.

8.11:

Is additional information included

Yes

Indicates additional optional information on source reduction, pollution control, or recycling activities implemented during the reporting year or prior years has been attached to the submission.

No

Indicates that no additional optional information on source reduction, pollution control, or recycling activities implemented during the reporting year or prior years has been attached to the submission.